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it as a whole suffers from disease, just as the individual organisms; hence the necessity of the study of the morbid or abnormal state—a pathological sociology. This comprehends the study of the anomalies opposed to nature, showing their co-existence and their derivation one from the other in the social organism. Criminal sociology occupies itself with the criminal manifestations. Romagnosi, the statesman, says, that crimes are the diseases of the social body; sometimes they are general, sometimes local, now permanent, now transitory. Criminal sociology reaffirms the analogies between biology and sociology. The difference in the laws and respective characteristics is shown, not only in the fully developed organism, but in assigning to sociology the principal characters of the evolution in all the phases of one society. The utility of social criminology is direct and indirect: (1) By the study of the pathological alterations, the knowledge of the normal functions is increased; thus one is better able to determine the relation between cause and effect in diverse social phenomena; for as Drill says, delinquency is a sensible measure of the degree of health, strength, and prosperity of a given society in every given moment of its existence. (2) The direct utility of the study of social pathology, especially of criminal sociology, is intuitive; it directs one towards the care and prevention of crime; in lessening pain by gaining a just and free exercise of law, which results in the diminution of crime. But what is the place of criminal sociology in the hierarchy of the sciences? Lucchini, Fulci and Puglia, three famous Italian statesmen, maintain the superiority of the law to that of sociology. Others hold that legal science is only a chapter in sociology.

Now, sociology is a study of the whole life of the social organism. Liszt would divide biology into anthropology and criminal psychology. Moleschott thinks that sociology should be included in anthropology. But anthropology should be an introduction to sociology. Garrandi's division is: (1) Study of the world of criminality in its actual state and in its history; (2) Investigation of causes which produce crime; (3) Indication and organization of the means of combating crime. But a more practical division is this: (1) Genesis and etiology of crime; (2) Treatment of crime, (a) prevention, (b) repression; (3) history and course of crime.

Dégénérescence et criminalité, essai physiologique, par Ch. FÉRÉ. Félix Alcan, Editeur. Paris. 1888.

This book contains short chapters treating the subject generally, and is critical of the results of those (Lombroso, Garofalo, and others,) who are more specialists in criminology. In addition to the general interest of the book, it may be useful in guarding one against the exaggerated inferences that specialists sometimes make in connection with the facts they present. The author introduces some physiological conditions of the emotions. The physiological conditions of crime are more frequent with the feeble. The author considers the atavistic origin of crime as a pure hypothesis. Anatomical and physiological characteristics are not sufficient to establish anything; cerebral anomalies point merely to the fact of complexity and irregularity in brain morphology in general; there is no criterion of criminality except the material proof of the crime. Whatever one thinks as to the moral responsibility, there is no doubt as to legal responsibility, the main object of which is to preserve society; that is, to treat dangerous criminals as dangerous sick persons. Society is responsible for the conditions which breed criminals. Education and instruction work with a limited number, who are not prone to evil through an organic defect, and with whom it is possible to develop general utilitarian motives; the principal cause of misery lies in organic inferiority.

Some etiological conditions of criminality are: abuse of alcohol,

and example; thus, as to the latter, the idea of an act is already the act which commences; thus the publicity and minute descriptions of criminal acts develop similar tendencies. The only curative process which experience seems to favor is assistance, by which is meant, to help the criminal, in his struggle for existence, to gain an equilibrium between his needs and his power of production. The analogies between the practical treatment of the insane and the criminal may indicate a natural method towards the solution of the question.

Zwei Kriminalpsychologische Fälle. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Uebergangszustände zwischen Verbrechen und Irrsinn, von Dr. AUG. FOREL. Professor der Psychiatrie in Zürich. Bern, 1889.

In spite of opposition, determinism, based upon evolutionism, is becoming more prominent in contemporary philosophy. Contradictions between legal ideas and legal punishment will vanish so soon as punishment is for the correction of the prisoner and the protection of society, and not an expiation of the deed.

Those persons known to have a lawless disposition should be taken care of before they can do injury to society, and, on the other hand, inmates of prisons, should be psychologically studied, as to when and whether they should be given freedom, instead of holding them a certain length of time, according to the nature of the deed. The time is to come when the treatment of criminals will belong in part to psychiatry and in part to psychology. A normal psychical state is an adequate adaptation of the mind to the forces in the outer world. A normal free will is nothing else than an adequate reaction of the mind. A criminal act is an inadequate reaction. The writer cites two cases, giving the details at some length; one exhibits a high degree of weak mindedness, with an inborn ethical defect, weak judgment, liable to repeat similar acts. In this case the person was found guilty of kidnapping a child, and sentenced to ten months in the work-house. The second case is that of a person shooting his friend without warning, and then shooting himself; a case of hereditary insanity, of deep ethical defect, contrary sexual feeling, hysterical fanaticism, etc. There are all kinds of transitions marked by constitutional and chronic disturbances of the mental equilibrium, the disease can appear as almost natural to the organism, merely as an individual peculiarity, an inadequateness. Thus there are no sharp limits between the inadequate character of a criminal and that of a normal man, just as there are none between bodily anomalies and health in general. Moral training, safeguards and principles are the best means for forming a habit of life that will endure.

Reflections on the Theories of Criminality. Rev. W. D. MORRISON. Journal of Mental Science, April, 1889.

It is by careful study of individual criminals, as has been wisely said, that advance in real knowledge of criminal psychology is to be made. Mr. Morrison's paper is one of this desirable sort. A laborer turned out of his lodgings with his family, somewhat the worse for liquor (though not actually intoxicated) and passionately excited, takes revenge by dashing out the brains of his two-year-old son. The author summarizes his personal and family history, his anthropological characteristics (including craniometric measurements) his mental condition, (senses, intellect, emotions and will), and the active and potential causes of the crime. He concludes that the murder was "the result of adverse social circumstances acting on a criminally-constituted organism. . . . The circumstances alone or the organism alone would not have sufficed to produce the deed."